

is daily increasing by desperadoes from other tribes, and abducting slaves. The Mickasook tribe is considered the leading band of the Seminoles. They have always been noted as the most determined and ruthless of the savage race. Their chief, Powell, is cool, daring, and brave. He is a half-breed, and unites the gallantry and courage of the white man, with the subtlety and cunning of the Indian. Besides he is said to possess some knowledge of military tactics, having drilled at Tampa, for many years as he thought proper. At the battle of Withlacooche, he sported the uniform of our army, and continued to occupy a conspicuous position, where he could observe every movement. He is an enemy not to be despised, as every one present on that occasion, will bear witness.

We are sorry to observe by the Charleston papers, that Gen. Ennis, is wholly uninformed both as to the situation of our frontier, and the resources of the enemy. Thickets almost impenetrable abound everywhere, which may be regarded as national fortresses, from whence it is impossible to dislodge them, but with loss proportioned to their number, for on several occasions, a dozen have been known to resist ten times their number as long as one survived. They can probably muster from a thousand to fifteen hundred warriors, and have the advantage of choosing their position, as well as the manner of fighting—that is, either in a body, or in detached parties.

## CHERAW GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 20, 1836.

We are indebted to Col. Manning for the President's message on the subject of our relations with France.

**Credits.**—We accidentally omitted last week to give credit to the New York Courier & Enquirer, for the first of our extracts from the communications of Washington Letter Writers. Our abstract of the proceedings of Congress is generally collected from the National Intelligencer, and the N. Y. Courier & Enquirer.

We have received from the Editor of the Farmer & Gardener, a copy of his *Silk Manual*, which is a closely printed 8vo. pamphlet of 73 pages, and embraces all the information which a person disposed to engage in the culture of silk would need from the planting of the mulberry tree to reeling and dyeing the silk. The author has taken great pains to collect from different sources the expense and profit per acre of cultivating silk. The worms fed by mulberry leaves growing on a single acre will produce 180 lbs of silk, which at the market price, \$4.00 per pound, will bring \$720. The house or laboratory for the worms is estimated to cost \$500, but we think any of our farmers or planters could build it or have it built, at less cost. The mulberry orchard will require three or four years to attain sufficient maturity for picking the leaves; after which, when the house or laboratory has been built, the only expense of making as much silk as will bring \$720 is the labor of two men for two weeks; of two women for four weeks; of four women for three weeks; and 12 children of from 7 to 14 years old, two weeks. The whole labor, including that of the children, being only 54 weeks. The profits then for the labor bestowed are more than \$13 per week, nearly half of which is by children. But the labor is required at a season when hands employed in the cultivation of corn and cotton could not be spared.

Could not the children and some of the women on cotton plantations be advantageously employed in raising silk? It would not interfere with their gathering cotton in the fall.

The cost of the silk manual by the single copy is only 50 cents. If a dozen or two of our subscribers should wish it, we will order it for them, and furnish it at cost and charges. The copy which we have received may be seen at the book store.

It will be seen by the part of the President's Message on the subject of our French relations, which will be found in our columns, that he recommends prohibiting the introduction of French products and the entry of French vessels in our ports. We incline to think, from all we have been able to learn, that the administration party in both Houses of Congress, will be disposed to comply with the recommendation. A bill for that purpose, will therefore, we suppose, be reported by the committee on foreign relations to the House, and will probably pass that body. But the fate of such a bill in the Senate will be more doubtful. Letter writers say that the friends of the administration have lately had conferences with Mr. Webster, which were believed to refer to this subject, and some accounts say that he has expressed himself in favor of non-intercourse with France. If so there is some cause to apprehend that the President's recommendation may succeed. The last accounts from France are favorable, and there is some ground for hope that upon the receipt of the President's message at the opening of Congress, the indemnification will be paid, and the difficulty be thus terminated.

There is but one thing in the following extract from the London Courier from which we dissent. The people of the United States are not the subjects of the President. And yet we are not sure but they are subject to be involved in a foreign war by him, against their will, and without any adequate or substantial cause.

"Really if the American President and the French Ministers wish to make state friendship a few millions, shed the blood of their subjects, and destroy the property of the two nations over which they preside, in this most insignificant and unintelligible quarrel.—*London Courier.*"

A Convention of "The Democratic Republican party" of Virginia met in Richmond on the 11th inst. and nominated Martin Van Buren for the Presidency. They also nominated Judge Smith formerly of this State, but now of Alabama, for the Vice Presidency.

We were much pleased to see that there were only five votes cast for Richard M. Johnson, the regular nominee of the Baltimore Convention for the Vice Presidency. Suppose him elected and the President should die, he would of course

be the acting President. What, in that case, would he do with his children? Would he have them around him, or would he be ashamed or afraid to show them? Would one of his accomplished Brunettes be mistress, if ceremonies in the White House? If so, would white ladies visit it? Query. Is the Colonel considered by his friends a widower or a bachelor?

It is an evidence of a most deplorable state of public morals, that so large and respectable a Convention as that which met in Baltimore last summer should nominate for the Vice Presidency, or for any other office, a man of Col. Johnson's private character. We hope however the event will prove that they mistake the character of the nation. Whomsoever the people may elect to the Presidency, we cannot believe, till we see it, that they are so utterly regardless of common decency as to hold forth to the rising generation the life of Richard M. Johnson as a fit pattern for imitation; which they would be doing by choosing him to any office of honor.

Pursuant to an act of incorporation, granted to the citizens of Darlington Village by the late Legislature, an election was held on the 4th inst. for an Intendant and four Wardens, which resulted in the selection of the following gentlemen:

E. W. Charles, Intendant,  
W. Wingate,  
Jas. M. McCall, Wardens,  
D. R. Lide,  
E. A. Law.

The Legislature of New York is now in session. At the opening of the session Gov. Marcy transmitted the demand made upon him by Gov. Gayle of Alabama, for Williams, the Editor of the *Emancipator*, as a fugitive from justice, together with his answer to the demand.

Gov. Marcy refused to comply with the demand as our readers already know. But his reply is at the same time conciliatory, and such as can give no offence. As the question is one on which there has been some difference of opinion, and the subject is one in which the whole country is deeply interested, we shall endeavor to find room for the material parts of the correspondence next week. It is said that Gov. Marcy has recommended to the Legislature of New York, to pass a law to punish the publishers of incendiary pamphlets or papers in the State. We have not seen his message in any of our exchange papers.

The laws of North Carolina require that the Treasurer of that State shall give bond and security, to be approved by the Governor, within 15 days after his election; and upon his failure to do so, if the Legislature is not in session, the Governor and Council are required to make another appointment. General Patterson, the Treasurer elected by the General Assembly at its late session, resides in the extreme west of the State, in Wilkes county. Before he could give bond as the law directs, the 15 days had expired, and the office became vacant. Whereupon the Governor assembled his Council, and nominated to them for re-election, General Patterson, who was unanimously chosen. We suppose he was then nearer at hand than when the Assembly elected him.

**Camden Journal.**—Mr. Robert McKnight has bought this establishment, and commenced the republication of the paper. The editorial department is still in the hands of Mr. West, the former Editor. The politics of the paper will, of course, be unchanged.

Gen. Wm. L. D. Ewing has been elected to the United States Senate by the Legislature of Illinois. Both the Jackson and anti-Jackson parties claim him.

We have been shown a circular of Colman Lambert, & Co. of Liverpool, addressed to a Mercantile House of this town, from which we make the following extract:

"There have been no small complaints of late about Cotton's coming late packed, that the market has attracted the attention of all those interested in the trade. A memorial from the Cotton Brokers' Association, signed by fifty-nine of the first Brokers, was presented to the American Chamber of Commerce, pointing out the evil consequences, which must result from such a cause, to a trade of such magnitude, which hitherto has been characterized for honor and fair dealing. A resolution was agreed to, to submit to the Factors and Merchants in the Shipping ports, to consider the expediency of applying to the Legislatures of their respective States, for the enactment of laws, to make it imperative on the planter, to have his name and residence written or stamped on each package, and that when the planters be requested voluntarily to adopt this plan, thereby insuring to their goods a preference of sale in this market."

**Life of Hill.**—We learn from the New York Courier & Enquirer that a biography of Isaac Hill has been published. Whether written by himself or by some friend, the account does not state. He may have his eye on the Presidency; and, no doubt, feared that the country would not find out how great a man he is, without his telling them of it.

**Special Message.**—The President, on the 15th inst., sent to both Houses of Congress the special message, on the subject of our French relations, which he had promised on the return of Mr. Barton. The following is the concluding part of it, and that which contains his recommendation to Congress.

"Mr. Barton having, in pursuance of his instructions, returned to the U. States, and the Charge d'Affairs of France having been recalled, all diplomatic intercourse between the two countries is suspended—a state of things originating in an unreasonable susceptibility on the part of the French Government, and rendered necessary on our part by their refusal to perform engagements contained in a treaty, from the faithful performance of which by us they are to this day enjoying many important commercial advantages.

It is time that this unequal position of affairs should cease, and that Legislative action should be brought to sustain Executive exertion in such measures as the case requires. While France persists in her refusal to comply with the terms of a treaty, the object of which was, by removing all causes of mutual complaint, to renew ancient feelings of friendship, and to unite the two nations in the bonds of amity, and of a mutually beneficial commerce, she cannot justly complain if we adopt such peaceful reme-

dies as the law of nations and the circumstances of the case may authorize and demand. Of the nature of these remedies, I have heretofore had occasion to speak; and, in reference to a particular contingency, to express my conviction that reprisals would be best adopted to the emergency then contemplated. Since that period, France, by all the departments of her Government, has acknowledged the validity of our claims, and the obligations of the treaty, and has appropriated the moneys which are necessary to its execution; and though payment is withheld on grounds vitally important to our existence as an independent nation, it is not to be believed that she can have determined permanently to retain a position so utterly indefensible. In the altered state of the questions in controversy, and under all existing circumstances, it appears to me, that until such a determination shall have become evident, it will be proper and sufficient to retaliate her present refusal to comply with her engagements, by prohibiting the introduction of French products and the entry of French vessels into our ports. Between this and the interdiction of all commercial intercourse, or other remedies, you, as the representatives of the people, must determine. I recommend the former, in the present posture of our affairs, as being the least injurious to our commerce, and as attended with the least difficulty of returning the usual state of friendly intercourse, if the government of France shall render us the justice that is due, and also as a proper preliminary step to stronger measures, should their adoption be rendered necessary by subsequent events.

The return of our Charge d'Affairs is attended with public notices of naval preparations on the part of France, destined for our seas. Of the cause and intent of these armaments, I have no authentic information nor any other means of judging, except such as are common to yourselves and to the public; but whatever may be their object, we are not at liberty to regard them as unconnected with the measures which hostile movements on the part of France may compel us to pursue. They at least deserve to be met by adequate preparations on our part, and I therefore strongly urge large and speedy appropriations for the increase of the navy, and the completion of our coast defences.

If this array of military force be really designed to affect the action of the Government and people of the United States, on the questions now pending between the two nations, then indeed would it be dishonorable to pause a moment on the alternative which such a state of things would present to us. Come what may, the explanation which France demands can never be accorded; and no armament, however powerful and imposing, at a distance, on our coast, will I trust, deter us from discharging the high duties which we owe to our constituents, to our national character, and to the world.

The House of Representatives, at the last session of Congress, unanimously resolved, that the treaty of the 4th of July, 1831, should be maintained, and its execution insisted on by the United States. It is due to the welfare of the human race, not less than to our own interests and honor, this resolution should, at all hazards, be adhered to. If, after so signal an example as that given by the American people, during their long protracted difficulties with France, of forbearance, under accumulated wrongs, and of generous confidence in her ultimate return to justice, she shall now be permitted to withhold from us the tardy and imperfect indemnification, which, after years of remonstrance and discussion, had at length been solemnly agreed on by the treaty of 1831, and to set at naught, the obligation it imposes, the United States will not be the only sufferers. The efforts of humanity and religion to substantiate the appeals of justice, and the arguments of reason, for the coercive measures usually resorted to by injured nations, will receive little encouragement from such an issue. By the selection and enforcement of such lawful and expedient measures as may be necessary to prevent a result so injurious to ourselves, and so fatal to the hopes of the philanthropist, we shall therefore not only preserve the pecuniary interests of our citizens, the independence of our Government, and the honor of our country, but do much, it may be hoped, to vindicate the faith of our treaties, and to promote the general interests of peace, civilization, and improvement.

ANDREW JACKSON.  
Washington, Jan. 15, 1836.

The New York Courier and Enquirer declares positively that Mr. Webster will be found in the front rank of those who advocate non-intercourse with France.

A private letter from Washington to the Editors of the Baltimore Chronicle assures us that the President and Mr. Barton agree in their view of the French question—that they are both for the adoption of decisive measures—but that Mr. Van Buren and Mr. Wright have not yet determined what ground to assume in the special message.

A division is said to exist in the cabinet in relation to the course to be recommended in regard to France. Mr. Woodbury and Mr. Kendall, it is said, urge war measures—Mr. Forsyth, Mr. Cass and Mr. Dickerson, it is said, are more inclined to peace. The President is highly displeased with the course of France, and personally, is not disposed to remain quiet.—*Ibid.*

**University of North Carolina.**—We are requested to state, that the Hon. Henry L. Pinckney, of Charleston, S. C., has been selected by the "Philanthropic Society," to deliver the annual Address before the two Societies, at the next anniversary of the College.—*Raleigh Standard.*

The Atlantic Insurance Company, of New York, have declared a dividend of 25 per cent. for the last six months, and they still have a surplus of 50 per cent.

The Bill chartering the Charleston and Cincinnati Railroad Company has passed the House of Representatives of the Tennessee Legislature—Ayes 61, Noes 6.

Jonesboro' Rep. & Jour.

**The French Navy.**—The naval force of France is said by a French paper to consist of 119 ships of war, armed or in commission. In the Mediterranean, there are 8 ships of the line, 6 frigates, 5 corvettes, 18 brigs, 5 schooners, 1 cutter, 1 gun-boat, 11 steam vessels, and 14 transport vessels—in all 50. In addition to these, the *Jena* and *Santi-Petri* of 90 guns each, are in preparation at Brest.—*Charleston Courier.*

The people of the South generally, I believe, think a war with France would be unnecessary, and might be avoided with honor. Mr. Van Buren, I understand, is of the same opinion. If the Special message must now go to Congress, he is for having it mild in its terms.—*Balt. Pat.*

**INDIAN TREATY.**—We understand, and from the source from which we derive our information we have no doubt of its correctness, that a treaty has been made with the Indians in the Western part of this State, extinguishing their title to the lands upon which they reside. We are not sufficiently informed to speak with particularity of its provisions.

**Rail Star.**—A house on Magwood's south wharf, Charleston, took fire on the 17th inst., but the flames were extinguished before great injury was done to the house or its contents.

**DIED.**—In Columbia, on Sunday the 17th inst. the Rev. Robert Means, formerly Pastor of the Presbyterian church in Columbia.

The following Periodicals devoted to Agriculture are received in exchange at this office, and files of them kept in the bookstore, which Planters are invited to call and examine with a hope that for their own interest they may be induced to subscribe.

The *Southern Agriculturist*, published monthly in Charleston, S. C. at five dollars per annum.

The *Farmer and Gardener*, successor to the *American Farmer*, published weekly in Baltimore at five dollars per annum.

The *Cultivator*, published monthly in Albany, N. Y. at fifty cents per annum.

The *Western Farmer*, published monthly in Cincinnati, Ohio, at one dollar per annum.

## COMMERCIAL RECORD.

### PRICES CURRENT, JANUARY.

|                        |         |      |      |
|------------------------|---------|------|------|
| Beef in market         | lb      | 5    | 8    |
| Bacon                  | lb      | 10   | 1250 |
| Hams                   | lb      | 12   | 124  |
| Boston                 | lb      | 15   | 16   |
| Butter                 | yard    | 20   | 38   |
| Bacon                  | lb      | 11   | 124  |
| Coffee                 | lb      | 14   | 17   |
| Corn                   | 100lbs  | 1100 | 1400 |
| Flour                  | bushel  | 50   | 62   |
| Flour from waggon      | bushel  | 50   | 60   |
| Northern               | bushel  | 50   | 60   |
| Fedders from waggon    | lb      | 35   | 36   |
| Hides green            | lb      | 5    | 5    |
| dry                    | lb      | 10   | 10   |
| Iron                   | 100lbs  | 450  | 550  |
| Lard                   | lb      | 75   | 250  |
| Lead                   | lb      | 10   | 122  |
| Lead bar               | lb      | 25   | 28   |
| Logwood                | lb      | 8    | 9    |
| Molasses               | gal     | 40   | 45   |
| Nails assorted         | lb      | 74   | 8    |
| Oats                   | bushel  | 50   | 60   |
| Oil currants           | gal     | 75   | 100  |
| plum                   | 125     |      |      |
| linseed                | 1374    |      |      |
| Paints white lead      | keg     | 350  | 425  |
| Spanish brown          | lb      |      |      |
| Pork                   | barl    | 0000 | 0000 |
| Rice                   | 100lbs  | 400  | 500  |
| Shot, Bag              | lb      | 2    | 00   |
| Sugar                  | lb      | 10   | 124  |
| Salt                   | sack    | 275  | 300  |
| salt                   | bush    | 75   |      |
| Steel American blister | lb      | 15   | 18   |
| English do             | lb      | 15   | 16   |
| German                 | lb      | 15   | 16   |
| Tallow                 | lb      | 9    | 10   |
| Tea imperial           | lb      | 125  | 152  |
| hyson                  | lb      | 75   | 100  |
| Tobacco manufactured   | lb      | 8    | 00   |
| Window glass 8 x 12    | 50lb    | 300  | 300  |
|                        | 10 x 12 | 325  | 450  |

Corros.—Prime lots would command 14 25. Some typographical errors occurred in our last week's prices current. The price of Cotton ought to have been stated at 12 to 14 instead of 12 to 10. And "unfortunate news," in the note, ought to have read "unfavorable news."

**EXCHANGE.**—Merchant's Bank Checks for sums over \$200. On New York, 4 per cent. prem. "Charleston, 4 do U. S. Bills for sums over \$500, 4 do Bills of the different Banks in South Carolina and North Carolina, received on deposits, or in payment. Last sales of Merchant's Bank stock, \$142.

**ARRIVED.**—On the 24th, Steamer Atlanta, two days from Georgetown, with mds for J. Wright, D. Johnson, M. & R. Haily, J. I. Westervelt, J. Evans & Co., Scott & Keeler, J. W. Leak, and Mrs. E. McQueen, of this place; and C. W. & E. R. Harris, J. M. Morrison, and A. C. Hubbard of the interior. The Atlanta has been absent from Cheraw but six days, three of which she was in Georgetown.

**PHILADELPHIA BOOTS.**—JUST received one case super Calfskin BOOTS, of Philadelphia Manufacture. G. H. BUNLAP. Jan. 26. 11:2

**BOOK BINDING.**—THE subscribers have established themselves in the above line of business in Cheraw, and offer their services to its citizens. G. BAZENCOURT, & CO. Cheraw, S. C., Jan. 26.

**DISSOLUTION.**—THE co-partnership of Graham & McQueen in the practice of Law, is dissolved. A. Graham may be consulted at his office at Cheraw, Jno. McQueen at Bennettsville.

ALEX. GRAHAM.  
JNO. MCQUEEN.  
Jan. 19, 1836.

A GOOD family Barouche, which has been in use, but is in good repair, with harness, for sale. Apply to R. H. CROCKETT.

Dec. 29, 1835.

## CHERAW ACADEMY.

THE Trustees take great pleasure in announcing to the public that Mr. and Mrs. Davis have arrived and taken charge of their respective departments in this Institution. They bring with them testimonials of the highest character, from Governor Everett, and other distinguished individuals of Massachusetts.

Mr. Davis is a gentleman of extensive literary attainments, has gained a high reputation as a teacher, and intends devoting his life to the business. He will qualify young men for admission into the South Carolina, or any other College in the United States, or for entering upon the active duties of life without a College course.

Mrs. Davis, who has charge of the Female Department (under the general superintendence of Mr. Davis) has for several years had the management of a female school, in which she acquired a high character both as a teacher and a disciplinarian.

Miss Harding who gave so great and universal satisfaction last year, will continue one of the assistants. From the prosperous condition of the school, other teachers will shortly be employed.

Miss Baker who is well approved as a Teacher will continue to give lessons in Music. The Trustees have been so fortunate as to procure Mrs. Watson, late of Society Hill, to take charge of the boarding house for girls, than whom, no one is better qualified for the situation.

For board, lodging, washing, fuel, and candles, per quarter, \$30.00

For reading, writing, and spelling, 5.00

The above, with English Grammar, arithmetic, and Geography, 6.00

The above, with the higher branches of English, including Geography with the use of the Globes, History, ancient and modern, Grammar, Rhetoric, Composition, Natural, Moral, and Intellectual Philosophy, Chemistry, Botany, Mathematics, Drawing and Painting—the Latin and Greek languages, French, Spanish, and Italian, 10.00

Music, 12.50

The whole charges payable quarterly in advance.

The Trustees confidently recommend this institution to the public, as being equal to any in the State.

THO. E. POWE,  
Sec. and Treasurer.

Jan. 1836.

## CIRCULAR.

The Board of Trade of the City of New York, respectfully address the following Circular to the Merchants of the United States, who trade with this city:

YOU are aware that on the night of the 16th of December last, an unprecedented Conflagration destroyed an important portion of our city between Wall and Broad streets, embracing the Stores of many wealthy and enterprising Merchants.

Lost an apprehension should prevail that this loss may render our merchants unable to furnish the usual amount and variety of merchandise heretofore exhibited in this market, the Board of Trade have much satisfaction in giving the assurance that the Merchants whose stores were destroyed, have removed to others, and are prepared from fresh importations to continue their business with their usual assortment.

The Board of Trade therefore deem it proper to give this public assurance that none need post-poned their usual time of visiting the city, confident that they will find the market well supplied as usual, and their correspondents equally able to supply their demands.

HUGH AUCHINCLOSS, President.  
Jury Recd. Recording Secretary.  
New York, Jan. 16, 1836. 11.6

**Abstract of the Act to incorporate and establish a Bank in the City of Hamburg.**  
Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the Honorable the Senate and House of Representatives, now met and sitting in General Assembly, and by the authority of the same, That in order to establish a Bank in the town of Hamburg, the following persons be and they are hereby appointed Commissioners to receive subscriptions at the several places hereinafter mentioned:

At Hamburg, Henry Shultz, W. W. Stark, Oliver Simpson.  
At Charleston, Charles F. Lowndes, Robert Martin, John C. Holcombe.  
At Columbia, G. T. Snowden, J. Bryce, J. J. Gracey.  
At Edgefield, Whitfield Brookes, James Jones, Nathan L. Griffin.  
At Barnwell, Barnett H. Brown, M. D. Maher, James E. Robertson.  
At Abbeville, David L. Wardlaw, W. C. Black, Armistead Burt.  
At Anderson, J. P. Benson, C. Orr, E. Webb.  
At Pickens, W. L. Keith, Silas Kerksey, John Burdine.  
At Greenville, W. Choice, R. Thurston, F. F. Beattie.  
At Laurens, F. F. Jones, John Garlington, W. Hill.  
At Newberry, Y. J. Harrington, Robert Stewart, M. W. Gracey.

And the said Commissioners, or a majority of them, at each of the above places, shall on the first Monday in February next and the day following, open subscriptions from the hours of 10 A. M. until 2 P. M., on each day in the above places respectively for the purpose of raising the sum of Three hundred thousand dollars.

Sec. 3. That in case a greater sum than three hundred thousand dollars be subscribed the Commissioners above named at Hamburg shall, in apportioning said shares, give preference to the subscriptions of the first day, and in no instance reduce any subscription below five shares, unless they cannot otherwise reduce the amount subscribed. That the capital stock of said Bank shall be divided into six thousand shares of fifty dollars each share, that twelve dollars and fifty cents in specie shall be paid on each share at the time of subscribing, and that twelve dollars and fifty cents also in specie, being the second instalment, be paid on the first Monday in March next, and that twelve dollars and fifty cents also in specie, being the third instalment, be paid on the first Monday in November next, and that twelve dollars and fifty cents also in specie, being the fourth and last instalment, be paid on the first Monday in December next. And all shares on which payment due shall not punctually be made on the days above mentioned, shall be forfeited with whatever money may have been paid thereupon.

Sec. 22. And the said corporation are hereby authorized to increase their capital to a sum not exceeding Five hundred Thousand Dollars.

HENRY SHULTZ,  
WYAT W. STARK,  
OLIVER SIMPSON,  
Commissioners for the town of Hamburg.  
January 5, 1836. 8.2

**WANTED AT THIS OFFICE.** AN APPRENTICE TO THE PRINTING BUSINESS, From 15 to 17 years of age.

Dec. 29, 1835.

## NOTICE.

I HEREBY caution all persons, from driving, for any purpose whatever, (particularly those who have been in the habit of intruding,) in the Cane Pasture of the Estate of Col. P. Edwards. As I have found some of my stock wanting after such intrusion, is the occasion of this article—therefore in future it will be deemed a serious offence, and the law rigidly enforced.

ROBERT G. EDWARDS,  
Administrator.  
Jan. 25. 11.3

**DOCTOR A. MALLOY,**  
HAVING located in Cheraw, respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of the town and its vicinity. His office is next door to R. H. Crockett & Co., Front Street—Jan. 19, 1836. 10:1

## FOR SALE.

A FIRST RATE JACK, five years old, of large size, and deep brown color. He will come well recommended.

I wish to purchase one or two hundred bushels of Alvarado or Petit Gulf Cotton Seed.

W. D. HAILY,  
10:1

**PETIT GULF COTTON SEED,**  
Of Late Importations,  
JUST RECEIVED per steam boat Atlanta,  
and for sale by  
FELIX LONG.  
Jan. 19. 10:1

## COMMENTARIES.

THE following commentaries on the Bible for sale at the Book Store, below the publishers' retail prices.

Henry's, in six volumes.  
Clarke's, in six volumes.  
And Scott's, in three, five, and six volumes. The five vol. edition of Scott, is the last published, and is printed on white paper with large type. Some of the reviewers remarked of it when published that it is the edition which ought to be chosen by every purchaser who "is old or expects to be old."

**Sunday School and Tract Depositories.**  
A NUMBER of individuals in this town and neighborhood have paid between \$700 and \$800 for Sunday school books and religious Tracts, and have thus established these Depositories which are intended to be perpetual.

These books and tracts are sold at cost and charges, without any profit to the depository, and the money reinvested in books of the same kind, and thus the supply is kept up. The books are sold at the same prices that they are sold at the Depositories by retail in New York and Philadelphia.

These books and tracts incite to that form of truth and doctrine in which Christians are agreed generally; and have nothing sectarian in them; and thus are calculated to supply the wants of Christians of every evangelical denomination.

The Depositories are at the Book Store and are kept and attended to free of charge or expense.

## PIANO FORTE MUSIC.